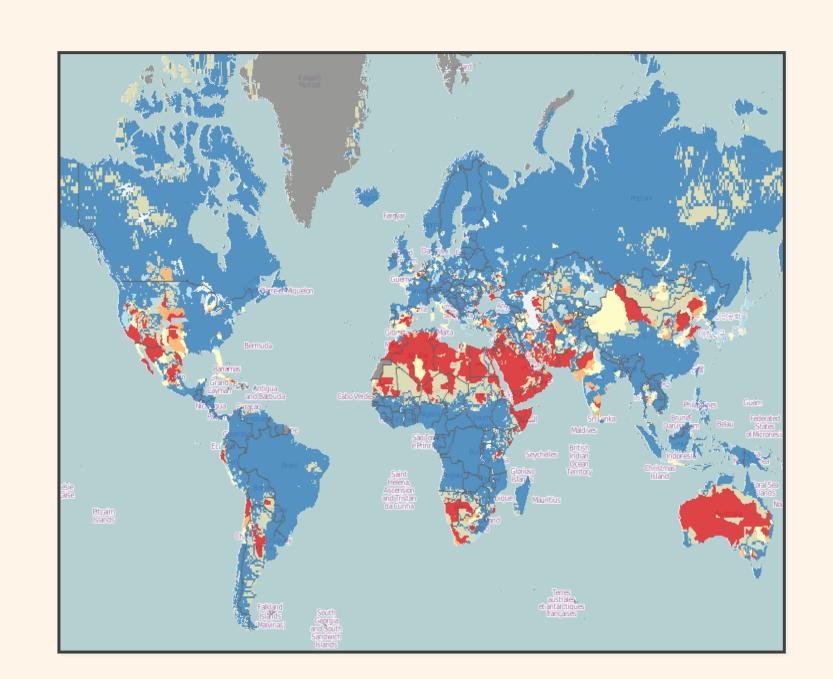
# Lead a Horse to Water:

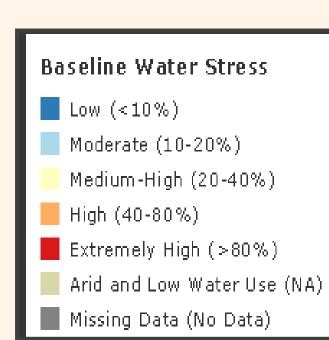
# Psychological and Social Factors Associated with Wastewater Reuse Emotional Distress in the United States

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### Research Problem

- Water *reuse* is generally *less expensive* and better for the environment than alternative solutions such as desalination.
- However, a general psychological aversion to water reuse known as the "Yuck Factor" has been documented in the public.
- Negative public attitudes *limit the possible* applications of water reuse and in some cases, public opposition alone has overturned reuse plans.
- Decision making research has identified anticipated emotion as a powerful predictor of real behavior.
- The reasons for variability in levels of anticipated emotional distress related to water reuse is not well understood.





### Objective

To determine what individual, psychological differences predict emotional aversion to water reuse.



## Conclusions and Significance

Our study isolated psychological and individual differences associated with emotional aversion to water reuse.

"Mere exposure" to water reuse is associated with lower distress indicating that *making this* technology more "familiar" may increase acceptance.

Pathogen disgust sensitivity and moral emphasis on "purity" and "fairness" predicted unique variance in disgust, suggesting that emotional aversion to water reuse might be grounded in both a culturally driven moral sense of what is considered appropriate behavior and a biologically driven desire to avoid contact with disease-causing organisms.

#### Methods

- US-based survey conducted using Mechanical Turk (N=218)
- Sample similar to general US population (Table 1)
- Modeled relationship between individual, psychological differences and reported emotional distress at the idea of using recycled water

				Statistics
Gender				
	Female	109	53.20%	50.80%
	Male	96	46.80%	49.20%
Age				
	18-34	115	55.70%	21.30%
	35-54	44	21.40%	18.10%
	55-64	16	2.50%	11.60%
	65+	0	0.00%	12.90%
Race				
	White	164	80.00%	64.20%
	Black	19	9.30%	12.20%
	Hispanic	4	2.00%	16.10%
	Asian	10	4.90%	4.70%
	Other	8	3.90%	3.00%
Education				
	Less than high school	5	2.40%	14.60%
	High school degree	44	21.50%	28.60%
	Some college	57	27.80%	21.00%
	College Degree	65	31.70%	25.30%
	Advanced degree	34	16.60%	10.50%
Yearly Income				
	\$0-20,000	25	12.40%	17.80%
	\$20K-40,000	66	32.70%	20.30%
	\$40K-60,000	46	22.80%	21.40%
	\$60K-80,000	23	11.40%	10.30%
	\$80K-100,000	16	7.90%	8.30%
	Above \$100,000	26	12.90%	21.90%

able 1. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

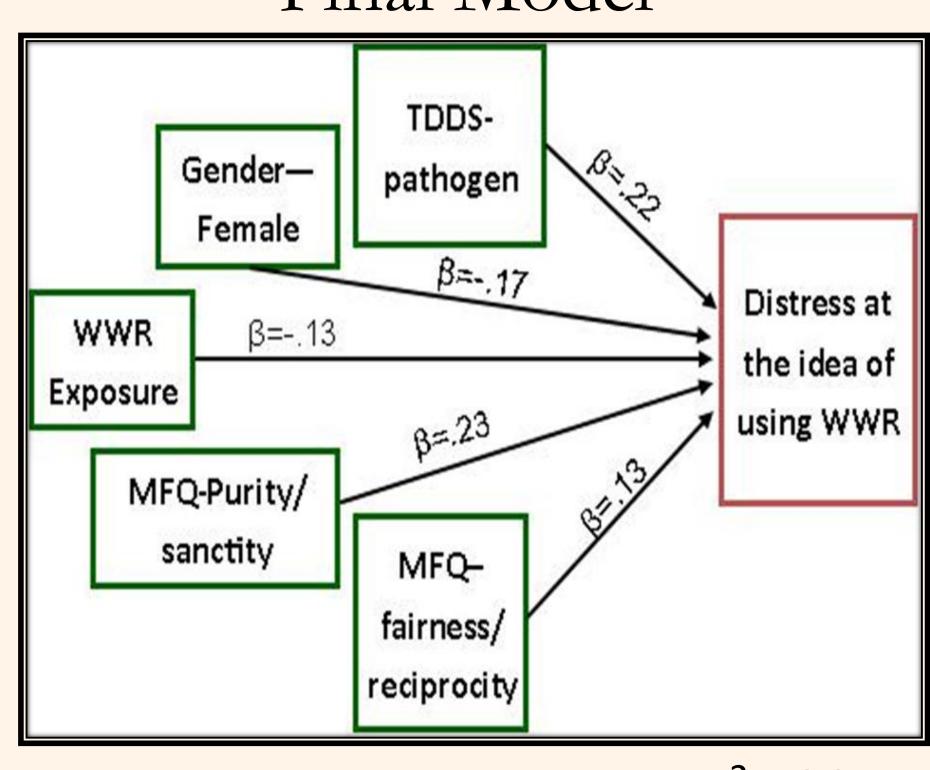
#### Results

Preliminary
examination of
zero-order
correlations
identified
gender,
education,
disgust
sensitivity, all
five moral
foundations,

Descriptive Statistics					
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Zero-order correlat with distress		
Distress	3.41	1.38	1		
Gender - female	1.46	0.50	-0.242**		
Age	34.47	11.50	0.004		
Years of education	14.86	2.36	-0.125*		
Exposure	1.68	0.47	0.208**		
Pathogen disgust	24.49	8.48	0.404**		
Sexual disgust	16.85	11.22	0.342**		
Moral disgust	22.72	11.59	0.051		
MFQ Fairness	3.86	0.83	0.240**		
MFQ Purity	2.56	1.16	0.390**		
MFQ Harm	3.84	0.76	0.172**		
MFQ Ingroup	2.93	0.92	0.363**		
MFQ Authority	2.62	0.99	0.361**		
Social conservatism	3.51	1.05	-0.192**		
Economic conservatism	2.99	1.02	0.020		
% bottled	31.49	37.36	0.219**		
% filtered tap water	28.56	37.32	-0.139*		
% tap In a typical week	40.88	39.00	-0.102		

social conservatism, and drinking water habits (e.g., bottled vs tap water use) as having a relationship with anticipated distress.

#### Final Model



 $R^2 = .30$ 

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